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Employment

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIGEST OF CURRENT STATISTICS.

Contents.

Page.

PART 1 : EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Employment	...	...	September, 1950	99
Coal Production	...	...	October, 1950	100
Industrial Disputes	...	...	September, 1950	101
New South Wales Railways	...	...	September, 1950	101
Mineral Production	...	...	Year 1949	101
Gas and Electricity	...	...	September, 1950	102
Iron and Steel	...	...	September, 1950	102
Wages and Salaries	...	...	June, 1950	102
Motor Vehicle Registrations	...	...	September, 1950	103

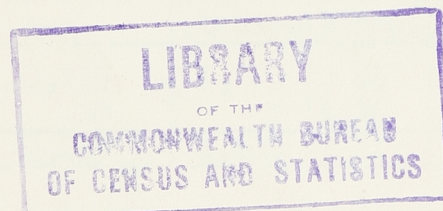
PART 2 : FINANCE AND TRADE.

Trading Banks	...	...	September, 1950	104
Savings Bank Deposits	..	...	September, 1950	104
Retail Trade, Sydney	...	...	August, 1950	105
New South Wales Accounts	...	...	September, 1950	105
National Income (Australia)	...	...	Year 1949-50	106
Sydney Stock Exchange	...	...	October, 1950	107
Real Estate	...	...	October, 1950	108
Commonwealth Accounts	...	...	October, 1950	108

PART 3 : RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The Season	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Dairying	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Wool	...	...	...	...	...	...	110

24 NOV 1950



PART I. EMPLOYMENT AND NON-RURAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT - New South Wales.

The number of employees in New South Wales (excluding rural and female domestics) increased in August 1950 by 3,000 and in September by a further 4,200 to the record of 1,026,600 persons. During the past twelve months employment has increased by 40,700 of which about a third came from placements of New Australians and most of the balance probably from other immigrants. Employment had risen between September 1948 and 1949 by 15,400 and in the preceding year by 30,400. Comparing September 1939 and July 1950 employment of men rose by 215,000 (41%) and of women by 113,700 (68%); the proportionately greater rise in the latter is largely due to the transfer of private domestics to other employment.

WAGE & SALARY EARNERS - N.S.W., excluding rural workers and domestics in private households - in thousands.

	Employment			Change on previous month		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1939 - July	529.9	168.0	697.9			
1945 - July	542.0	248.1	790.1			
1949 - September	715.9	270.0	985.9			
1950 - March	736.7	278.7	1015.4	+ 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 4.2
April	737.0	277.5	1014.5	+ 0.3	- 1.2	- 0.9
May	740.7	279.6	1020.3	+ 3.7	+ 2.1	+ 5.8
June	740.8	278.5	1019.3	+ 0.1	- 1.1	- 1.0
July	740.4	279.0	1019.4	- 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.1
August	742.8	279.6	1022.4	+ 2.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
September	744.9	281.7	1026.6	+ 2.1	+ 2.1	+ 4.2

Net placements of New Australians (from D.P. Camps) in New South Wales and A.C.T. averaged about 500 a month in September quarter, as against 1,000 to 2,000 earlier in the year. An increasing number are completing their contracts and seeking outside positions and the number of new arrivals is falling off. At the end of September 19,337 men were on contract work, including about 4,000 on railway construction and maintenance, 5,000 on other building and construction, 1,700 in the iron & steel industry and 1,600 in rural occupations. Of 5,111 women two-thirds were placed as domestics in homes, hospitals and hotels and most of the others in textile and food factories.

PLACEMENT OF NEW AUSTRALIANS (From D.P. Camps) N.S.W. & A.C.T.
Excludes staff of Reception Camps & Camp Hospitals.

	Persons placed in Quarter				Total Placed at end of Period.		
	March.	June.	September.	December.	Men.	Women.	Persons.
1948	n.a.	292	918	1,433	1,999	644	2,643
1949	978	2,488	4,019	4,102	10,660	3,547	14,207
1950	6,246	2,486	1,509		19,337	5,111	24,448

Placements as at 29th September, 1950.

	Factories (incl. timber getting)	Building (on site)	Construct'n & Mainten- ance	Rural & Affore- station	Domestics		Other	Total
					Homes, Farms.	Hospitals Hotels, etc	Indus- tries	
Men	4,890	733	8,235	1,603	85	1,007	2,784	19,337
Women	1,037	.	20	2	1246	2,044	762	5,111
TOTAL	5,927	733	8,255	1,605	1331	3,051	3,546	24,448

The growth of employment in recent years was not spread evenly over the different industries. The increase over the twelve months ended September 1950 (40,700 or 4%) was mainly in factories (18,900, 5%) and building and construction (5,000, 8%) reflecting the placement of contract and other migrants; notable increases were also shown for communications (mainly P.M.G.) and wholesale trade, while such basic industries as coal mining and stevedoring did not expand correspondingly. Taking the five years since the end of the war, total employment rose by 241,000 (31%), largely through the absorption of discharged servicemen and migrants. The largest rises occurred in the groups which had curtailed activities during the war, e.g. building & construction

& construction (114%), finance and trade and in some of the transport industries.

A comparison of September 1950 with July 1939 shows that of the total rise of 328,700 (47%) nearly half was in factories, in which staff increased by 73%; proportionately large rises were also recorded for road transport (68%), communications (140%) and health services (71%) while expansion lagged notably in the mining industries, shipping & stevedoring, building & construction and retail trade. The distribution of the work force has also changed by reduction in the number in rural jobs. The small gain in 1950 in permanent rural employees (to 124,600) left the number 7% below that of 133,400 in 1939.

EMPLOYMENT - NEW SOUTH WALES - PRINCIPAL GROUPS (excl. Rural and Domestic).

Sub-groups or Groups (Men & Women Combined)		1939	1945	1949	1950	1939	1945	1949
		July	September			to September 1950		
		in thousands				Per cent increase		
Coal Mines	...	16.8	18.5	18.8	19.2	15	4	2
Mines & Quarries (a)	...	24.8	25.0	27.9	28.7	18	51	4
Factories	...	218.1	297.4	357.3	376.2	73	27	5
Building & Construction	...	58.4	33.3	66.2	71.2	22	114	8
Road Transport	...	23.2	25.8	37.7	39.0	68	51	4
Shipping	...	{ 15.4	9.0	7.1	7.3	{ 22	- 19	3
Stevedoring	...		9.5	11.4	11.5		21	1
Rail & Air Transport	...	30.2	35.3	40.0	41.4	37	17	4
Communications	...	12.8	20.4	28.3	30.7	140	51	8
Transport & Communication	...	81.6	100.0	124.5	129.9	59	30	4
Finance & Property	...	{ 67.5	22.1	32.5	34.1	{ 40	55	5
Wholesale Trade etc.	...		36.3	56.7	60.6		67	7
Retail Trade	...	80.0	69.1	91.9	95.0	19	38	3
Law & Order	...	8.9	7.6	11.0	11.0	23	44	.
Health Services	...	20.1	25.8	33.6	34.4	71	34	3
Education	...	20.5	22.5	26.1	26.7	30	19	3
Prof. & Personal Services (a)	...	105.7	117.6	147.6	150.7	43	28	2
All Groups -								
Men	...	529.9	538.7	715.9	744.9	41	38	4
Women	...	168.0	246.9	270.0	281.7	68	14	4
TOTAL	...	697.9	785.6	985.9	1026.6	47	31	4
Total as employed by -								
Government	...	155.9	196.6	234.0	243.7	56	24	4
Private	...	542.0	589.0	751.9	782.9	44	33	4

(a) Including other sub-groups.

Government employment increased greatly during the war, and although it has risen since at a slower rate than private employment its share in total employment in September 1950 (23.7%) remained greater than in 1939 (22.3%). Of 243,700 persons employed by public authorities in September 1950, approx. one half were working in the State transport industries, the P.M.G. and other public business undertakings.

COAL PRODUCTION - New South Wales.

Coal output in recent weeks has been maintained at an average of over 250,000 tons a week, and the total for the 44 weeks ended 4th November, 1950 (10.78 mill. tons) was a record for that period, and in excess of the output for the whole of 1949. The improvement in the coal position is due largely to extension of open-cut mining which contributed one-eighth of the total production in 1950. The demand for coal is still in excess of output and the Joint Coal Board figures for September show that the principal users held only one to two weeks requirements in stock.

PRODUCTION OF COAL - New South Wales - in thousand tons.

	Year ended December			44 weeks ended -			
	1947	1948	1949	31/10/1942	6/11/1948	5/11/1949	4/11/1950
Underground	10,724	10,467	9,386	10,355	8,699	7,765	9,450x
Open-cut	959	1,254	1,351	.	1,058	1,094	1,330x
TOTAL	11,683	11,721	10,737	10,355	9,757	8,859	10,780x

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES - New South Wales.

The losses through disputes of 64,000 man-working days in August and again in September 1950 were the highest since last year's general coal strike. Disputes at coal mines in September included a number of one-day stoppages in protest against the non-granting of long-service leave to ex-servicemen miners. Principal disputes in other industries were in glass manufacture on the demand for marginal increases, with a loss of 19,000 man-working days, and on the Sydney Waterfront in protest against suspensions of members where 8,000 man-working days were lost.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES - New South Wales - Thousand Man-Days Lost.

	September 1948	September 1949	June 1950	July 1950	August 1950	September 1950
Coal Mines	37	10	19	16	28	31
Other Employment	40	4	21	15	36	33
TOTAL	77	14	40	31	64	64

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

Railway passenger traffic in September quarter 1950 was comparatively high, but goods traffic was somewhat below average, probably because of flood conditions. Working expenses continued to rise and exceed gross earnings in July and September, resulting in a deficiency of £342,000 for the three months. Last year the September quarter showed a considerable deficiency because of the coal strike but in earlier post-war years the quarter brought a working surplus from £1. to £2m. Recent freight increases came into force on 16th October and fare increases on 1st November.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Year	Three Months ended September					Month of September	
	Passenger Journeys	Goods (excl. Livestock).	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Net (a) Earnings	Passenger Journeys	Goods (excl. Livestock)
	Millions	Mill. tons	£mill.	£mill.	£mill.	Millions	Mill. tons
1938	46.9	3.48	4.70	3.55	1.15	15.5	0.88
1948	64.6	4.62	9.62	8.16	1.46	21.1	1.57
1949	56.6	2.74	7.08	8.21	-1.13	20.6	1.55
1950	67.2	4.50	10.76	11.10	-0.34	22.4	1.53

(a) Excess of gross earnings over working expenses; excluding Government contribution of £800,000 for developmental lines.

MINERAL PRODUCTION - New South Wales.

New South Wales production of base metals (zinc, copper, tin, silver-lead ores and concentrates) has receded in recent years from the wartime level, and in 1949 was less than in 1948 and 1939. Gold production, after dropping from 87,000 oz. in 1939 to 32,000 oz. in 1946 recovered to about 56,000 oz. in 1948 and 1949. Coal output was reduced in 1949 through the general strike. Although quantities have fallen the value of output from mines and quarries in 1949 (£39 mill.) was three-fold that in 1939. The export price index for metals (silver, copper, lead, zinc and tin) for 1949 was about four times the 1936-39 average, and the Australian wholesale price index for metals and coal doubled during the period.

MINERAL PRODUCTION - NEW SOUTH WALES.

		Quantity			Value		
		1939	1948	1949	1939	1948	1949
		thousand			£ million		
Coal	tons	11,196	11,721	10,736	6.77	14.94	16.38
Silver-lead (1)	"	306	229	220	3.54	16.64	14.31
Zinc (1)	"	279	259	257	.25	2.61	3.44
Copper	"	2	3	2	.11	.38	.43
Tin (1)	"	1	.5	.4	.37	.30	.26
Gold	fine oz.	87	57	56	.85	.62	.69
Oil Shale	tons	7	136	121	.01	.20	.18
Total incl. other minerals and quarries					13.65	38.30	38.94

(1) Ore and concentrates.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY - New South Wales and Sydney.

Gas and electricity production in the State has expanded during the current year. In the September quarter gas output was 5% and electricity generation 14% above the same quarter of 1948. Consumption in Sydney is now nearly double that of pre-war, but electricity supplies remain insufficient for the growing demand.

		PRODUCTION - New South Wales.		CONSUMPTION - Sydney Index
		Gas.	Electricity.	(Seas. Adj.) Gas & Electricity
		mill. cub. ft.	mill. kWh.	1936-37 to 1938-39 = 100
1938-39	...	10,896	1,948	104
1948-49	...	18,151	3,717	179
1949-50	...	18,031	3,756	178
Sept. Qtr. 1948		4,788	982	185 (September)
1949		4,062	765	189 (September)
1950		5,024	1,121	195 (September)

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION - New South Wales.

Iron and steel output in August and September were comparatively well maintained. The totals for the first nine months of the year were the highest for that period in any post-war year, though still well below the level of wartime record years when output reached 1.46 mill. tons of pig-iron (1940-41) and 1.70 mill. tons of steel (1941-42) in the full year. Pig iron output from Whyalla S.A. has remained comparatively low this year.

Thousand tons.	Month of 1950 -			Nine Months ended September -			
	July.	August.	September.	1947	1948	1949	1950.
Metallurg. Coke, N.S.W.	122	134	139	n.a.	n.a.	723	962
Pig Iron, N.S.W.	88	104	106	725	730	603	839
Pig Iron, Whyalla, S.A.	15	16	16	155	152	63	105
Ingot Steel, N.S.W.	104	125	136	906	923	742	1043

WAGES AND SALARIES - New South Wales.

Total weekly wages and salaries paid in New South Wales rose between June quarter 1948 and 1949, and again from 1949 to 1950 by about 14½% (to £9.71 mill.). Employment during those periods rose by only 2% and 3%, and most of the rise in total payments was due to the upward trend in the rate of earnings. The basic wage (adult males, Sydney) which exceeded £5 a week for the first time in November 1946 (before the special rise of 7/- was granted) exceeded £6 two years later and £7 in August 1950 (£7. 6. 0 in November). There were proportionally greater increases in nominal wage rates (index based on awards in different industries) than in the basic wages between 1947 and 1949 but in 1949-50 the increases were similar. Average weekly earnings per male unit gained proportionally more than the other series; they include salaries, overtime, bonuses, payments in excess of awards. Comparing June 1950 with June 1946 total earnings rose by 51½%, award wages by 46½% and the basic wage by 39½%.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND EARNINGS, New South Wales (incl. A.C.T.) (Figures in brackets indicate per cent. increase on previous year)

	Total Weekly Wages Paid.	Average Weekly Earnings (a)	Weekly Basic Wage, Sydney.	Nominal Wage Rate Index, Adult Males
	£ mill.	£ per male unit	Adult males.	1938-39 = 1000
Year 1941-42	4.20	5. 15. 6	4. 10. 6	1131
June Quarter -				
1946	5.38 (11%)	6.15. 0 (-2%)	4. 19. 0 (1%)	1285 (1%)
1947	6.25 (16%)	7. 4. 6 (7%)	5. 10. 0 (11%)	1394. (8½%)
1948	7.42 (19%)	8. 5. 0 (14%)	5. 16. 0 (5½%)	1566 (12%)
1949	8.49 (14½%)	9. 5. 0 (12%)	6. 7. 0 (9½%)	1737 (11%)
1950	9.71 (14½%)	10. 4. 6 (10½%)	6.18. 0 (9%)	1884 (8½%)
Increase 1946-50	80%	51½%	39½%	46½%

(a) Includes overtime, loadings, piecework earnings, Male units derived by adding 45% of female employment to male employment.

(b) Adult males, Sydney. (c) Seasonally adjusted.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTRATIONS - New South Wales.

During the nine months ended September 1950 new registrations of motor cars in New South Wales, 37,930, and of lorries utilities and vans, 18,859, were about twice as many as in the corresponding period of 1949. The number of cars on the State register increased by 21,768 between September 1948 and 1949 and by a further 42,448 to 280,993 in September 1950; that is 12% above June 1939, while the number of commercial vehicles registered has doubled since 1939.

REGISTRATIONS OF MOTOR VEHICLES - New South Wales.

Period	New Vehicles Registered		Civilian Vehicles on Register			
	Cars	Lorries Utilities and Vans	Cars	Buses, Taxis and Hire Cars	Lorries Utilities & Vans	Total of Foregoing
	Monthly Average or Month		As at End of Period (30th June)			
Av. 1937-1939	1,764	763	213,331	4,708	76,726	294,765
1949	2,122	973	232,837	6,509	140,338	379,684
1950 - July	4,541	2,097	273,286	7,047	160,964	441,297
- August	4,715	2,499	277,295	7,170	163,035	447,500
- Sept.	4,442	2,764	280,993	7,219	165,164	453,376
Jan.-Sept. 1948	15,928	7,249				
1949	18,859	9,372				
1950	37,930	18,859				

A survey of motor vehicles recently made by the Commonwealth Statistician shows that of the motor cars registered in this State in 1947-48, 83% were pre-war models and 27% were more than 20 years old. It also reveals that 42% of all cars were stated to be kept for private use only and the remainder for business or part-business use.

Since the war the greater part of new cars have been imported from the United Kingdom, and the share in new registrations of American made cars has fallen from 60% in 1938 to 9% in September 1950. Australian Holden cars are supplying a rising proportion of new vehicles; since deliveries started in December 1948, 7,806 of them have been registered in this State. About three-quarters of new lorries etc. now come from the United Kingdom and the balance from America while the proportions were the reverse in 1938-39.

NEW VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS - N.S.W. - By Country of Origin.

	Motor Cars				Lorries, Utilities & Vans		
	Australia	United Kingdom	America	Other.	United Kingdom	America	Other
	Proportion per cent.				Proportion per cent.		
1938-39	.	39%	60%	1%	25%	74%	1%
1949-50	12%	77%	8%	3%	72%	27%	1%
Sept. 1950	16%	70%	9%	5%	75%	24%	1%

PART II - FINANCE AND TRADE.TRADING BANKS - Australia and New South Wales.

After a seasonal drop from £779m. to £739m. between April and August 1950 current deposits held by the trading banks in Australia rose by £19m. in September, compared with £12m. in September 1949. The mid-year rise in advances in 1950 (£34m. between April and September) was about £10m. more than last year. Contrary to its practice in recent years the Commonwealth Bank did not release funds from Special Accounts to meet the mid-year demand, but actually increased the Special Deposits requirements to 45% of total customers deposits (37% to 38% in September 1947, 1948 and 1949). The banks obtained their additional funds through a reduction in security holdings and by way of short-term accommodation from the Central Bank (included under "Balances due to Other Banks").

PRINCIPAL TRADING BANKS - Business within Australia - £ million.

Month (Weekly averages)	Customers' Deposits			Balances due to Other Banks.	Advances to Custom- ers.(a)	Public Secur- ities	Special A/c.with C'wth. Bank.	Treas- ury Bills	Cash Items
	Interest Bearing.	Current (a)	Total.						
1939-Sept.	198	117	315	1	296	22	.	17	33
1948-Sept.	202	517	719	28	363	59	267	20	54
1949-April	219	612	831	34	373	64	379	19	45
-August	213	578	791	46	390	73	326	13	47
-Sept.	212	590	802	38	384	77	308	17	50
1950-April	239	779	1018	41	415	95	457	29	54
-August	244	739	983	45	444	97	441	16	52
-Sept.	244	758	1002	51	449	94	448	19	60

(a) Following technical adjustments in bank returns, deposits and advances were reduced by £9m. as from January, 1949, and a further £3m. in July, 1949.

Credit expansion through bank loans has not slackened. For all Australian banks, advances in the nine months ended September rose by £37m. in 1948, £52m. in 1949 and £79m. in 1950 (to £600m.), not only through greater lending by the nine trading banks (£48m. in the 1950 period) but also through the expansion of the trading divisions of the Commonwealth Bank which accounted for £22m. of the rise in advances in 1950.

A classification of advances granted by the principal trading banks and the trading divisions of the Commonwealth Bank in New South Wales and A.C.T. shows that half of the net increase between June 1949 and 1950 was granted for building and home buying purposes and most of the balance for commercial loans and "other purposes" which includes personal loans. Advances to graziers were further reduced. Out of a total of £478m. advances granted by these institutions in Australia in 1950, £112m. (23½%) was for primary industries. In a similar analysis made for 1936 (Banking Commission's Report) for the nine trading banks advances to primary industries were £125m. or 48% of the total. Advances for building and manufacturing purposes have increased very substantially since then both in amount and in proportion to primary loans.

ADVANCES IN N.S.W. AND A.C.T. - Nine Trading Banks & Trading Divisions of Commonwealth Bank, classified according to main business or purpose.

	Agricul- ture & Dairying	Grazing	Manu- fact- uring	Comm- erce.	Finance (excl.- building)	Building & Homes		Other Loans	Total.
						Indiv- iduals	Builders, Soc's, etc.		
£ million									
1948-Dec.	17	27	33	26	11	15	13	25	167
1949-June	17	29	38	25	12	18	15	28	182
-Dec.	18	25	34	28	13	21	18	30	187
1950-June	20	26	38	30	14	26	20	34	208

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK - New South Wales.

Deposits lodged with the savings bank in this State in September, £19.1m., were a record but withdrawals remained at the high level of recent months, and the net increase in balances of £700,000 did not offset the net fall of £1m. which occurred in August. Total deposits at the end of September, £259.7m., were, however, £13.6m. higher than a year previously.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS (£ million).

Period.	New South Wales.				Total Deposits End of Period	
	Deposits Lodged.	Withdrawals Made	Net Increase or Decrease (-)	Interest Added	N.S.W.	Australia.
1938-39 July-June	66.6	67.2	(-) 0.6	1.6	87.5	245.6
1947-48 July-June	167.9	159.3	1.6	4.0	237.0	681.3
1948-49 July-June	171.6	168.2	3.4	4.1	244.5	714.2
1949-50 July-June	201.5	191.3	10.2	4.2	258.9	762.1
1948 - Sept. Qtr.	42.1	41.8	0.3		237.3	685.0
1949 - Sept. Qtr.	46.6	45.0	1.6		246.1	723.2
1950 - July	18.2	17.1	1.1		260.0	763.9
- August	17.8	18.8	(-) 1.0		259.0	762.4
- September	19.1	18.4	0.7		259.7	766.5

RETAIL TRADE (Large Sydney Stores).

High percentage increases in the value of retail sales in July and August 1950 over corresponding months of 1949 are partly due to the low turnover during last year's coal strike; an additional factor was probably a panic buying of household piece goods in August 1950, sales in that group then being 167% above August 1949 and 114% above August 1948. Total turnover for the first eight months of 1950 was 16% above 1949, about the same as the rise in the clothing price index ("C" series Sydney) indicating higher prices rather than increased sales volume.

RETAIL TRADE - LARGE SYDNEY STORES.

Percentage increase or decrease (-) on corresponding period of previous year								
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1947	1948	1949	1950
	VALUE OF SALES				VALUE OF STOCKS (End of Period)			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
March Quarter	15	20	17	9	39	26	9	4
June Quarter	19	19	6	10	38	27	7	6
July	12	30	(-) 16	31	29	19	9	2
August	17	19	(-) 3	39	33	17	6	1
Eight Months	17	20	6	16	36	24	8	4

The large Sydney stores have apparently not expanded their staffs and payrolls to the same extent as their turnovers. Staff remuneration as a per cent. of total sales in August 1950 was 13½%, about the same as for that month in recent years and less than in 1937 and 1938 when the relation was between 17% and 18%.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS.

Governmental revenue for the September quarter rose from £9.44 mill. in 1948 and £10.33 mill. in 1949 to £12.26 mill. in 1950. Principal rises were in tax reimbursements (£693,000) and stamp and probate duties (£713,000). Governmental expenditure, excluding debt charges, rose by £1.56 mill. from September quarter 1948 to 1949 and by a further £1.06 mill. to £9.94 mill. in 1950. In recent years revenue from railways and trams & buses for the September quarter had exceeded expenditure (excluding debt charges) by £1 mill. to £2 mill. but because of the rapid rise in expenses they had a deficiency on working account of £753,000 in 1950. Total expenditure for the quarter exceeded revenue by £2.34 mill. in 1950, as against deficiencies of £657,000 in 1949 and £462,000 in 1948.

NEW SOUTH WALES ACCOUNTS (£ thousands).

Revenue Item.	September Quarter			Expenditure Item.	September Quarter		
	1948	1949	1950		1948	1949	1950
From Commonwealth (1)	4,438	5,133	5,827	Net Debt Charges	3,985	3,994	4,140
State Taxation	2,650	2,749	3,551	Other ex Debt Charges-			
Other Governmental	2,355	2,451	2,886	Governmental	7,316	8,880	9,937
Railways (2)	9,486	9,831	10,360	Railways	8,316	8,230	10,985
Tram & Bus Services (2)	1,911	2,253	2,230	Tram & Bus Services	1,867	2,144	2,358
Sydney Harbour	382	397	468	Sydney Harbour	200	228	242
TOTAL REVENUE	21,222	22,819	25,322	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	21,684	23,476	27,662

(1) Reimbursement of taxes, payments towards interest and hospital benefits.

(2) Including in 1949 Commonwealth grants towards losses due to coal strike, £3 mill. for railways and £200,000 for trams and buses.

NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT, AUSTRALIA.

In the annual paper on National Income and Expenditure presented with the Federal Budget, it is estimated that Australia's national income has doubled in the five post-war years, compared with a rise of about 50% during the six war years. National income reached £2,265 million in 1949-50, the increase since the previous year being 16% compared with 11% in 1948-49. The principal rise in income receipts was in the unincorporated business, farm and professional group (28%); wage and salary incomes rose by 13%.

NATIONAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND INVESTMENT - AUSTRALIA.

	Year ended June				
	1939	1947	1948	1949	1950
	£mill.	£mill.	£mill.	£mill.	£mill.
<u>NATIONAL INCOME & PRODUCT</u>					
Wages, Salaries, Military Pay etc.	444	777	905	1055	1190
Company Income	84	163	195	215	230
Other Business, Farm, Prof. Income	161	312	540	569	730
Surplus of Government Business	32	25	14	2	- 6
Net Rent and Interest	93	99	107	114	121
National Income	814	1376	1761	1955	2265
Indirect Taxes, less subsidies	90	172	172	218	259
Depreciation Allowances etc.	45	69	80	94	125
Gross National Product	949	1617	2013	2267	2649

The share of gross national product devoted to private investment in fixed capital equipment (including motor cars for personal and business use) increased between 1948-49 and 1949-50 from 15.4% to 17.4%, and share of public authority expenditure on goods and services from 13.9% to 15.1%.

<u>DISPOSAL OF NATIONAL PRODUCT.</u>	1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption	667	1043	1248	1436	1645
Gross Private Investment:					
Fixed Capital equipment	130	191	268	348	461
Stocks	10	119	194	79	113
Expenditure on Goods & Services by:					
Public Authorities	115	257	240	316	401
Financial enterprises	9	14	17	20	24
Income of non-residents	43	41	42	40	40
Net Oversea Lending	-25	-48	4	28	35
Gross National Product	949	1617	2013	2267	2649

Public authorities, as a whole, for the first time for two years, were net borrowers. Their expenditure rose by £99m. and their net taxation receipts by £51m., while the £2m. surplus of public business undertakings was turned into a deficit of £6m. As a result, net public indebtedness, which had been reduced by £29m. in the two previous years, rose by £45m. Oversea transactions resulted in a net inflow of funds, as against a net outflow in 1947-49. The effects of these two reversals on the sources and form of investment are shown in the following tables.

<u>INVESTMENT - SOURCES.</u>	1938-39	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Overseas : Public Authority ...	2	-11	-9	-14	-30
Private ...	-2	42	80	164	250
Decreases in internal reserves ...	25	17	-75	-178	-185
Total Overseas ...	25	48	-4	-28	35
Internal: Personal Savings, incl.					
Assurance ...	48	111	185	247	328
Depreciation Allowances	45	69	80	94	125
Undistributed Profits	35	63	74	86	85
Other ...	14	36	59	39	13
Total Internal ...	142	279	398	466	551
Total Investment Funds ...	167	327	394	438	586
<u>INVESTMENT - FORM.</u>					
Gross Private Investment -					
Fixed Capital ...	130	191	268	348	461
Non-farm Stocks ...	10	120	145	100	80
Net Rise in Public Indebtedness	27	16	-19	-10	45
	167	327	394	438	586

The rise of £45m. in public indebtedness was partly met, in effect, by the £35m. net overseas borrowing, and thus the increase of £113m. in gross private investment in fixed capital was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the supply of funds from internal private sources, viz. personal savings and depreciation allowance. As the following table shows personal savings as a proportion of personal income rose from 13% to 15%, while consumption remained almost the same proportion of income as in 1948-49, and the share going in direct taxes declined. (The estimate for private investment, and hence that for personal savings, includes expenditure on all motor vehicles, including those bought for personal use.)

<u>PERSONAL OUTLAY.</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1947-48</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>
	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>
Consumption Expenditure	667(89%)	1043(79%)	1248(78%)	1436(76%)	1645(75%)
Direct Taxes	33(5%)	167(13%)	176(11%)	214(11%)	213(10%)
Personal Savings, incl. Assurance	48(6%)	111(8%)	185(13%)	247(13%)	328(15%)
Total Personal Outlay	<u>748</u>	<u>1321</u>	<u>1609</u>	<u>1897</u>	<u>2186</u>

Merchandise imports and other payments for goods and services in 1949-50 rose by £141m. to £635m., equivalent to 24% of the gross national product (compared with 21% in 1948-49 and 14% in 1938-39). Exports and other current credits rose by £78m. to £640m., that is a smaller increase than in the two previous years. In 1947-48 and 1948-49 together current receipts exceeded payments by £32m., with a corresponding net inflow of funds, but in 1949-50 there was an "unfavourable" current balance of £35 m., owing to the rapid rise in imports. The corresponding capital movements are shown in the investment statement above. Net private capital inflow (residual item which includes "loads and lags" in export-import payments) increased from £80 mill. in 1947-48 to £164 mill. in 1948-49 and £250 mill. in 1949-50, and in the latter year exceeded the repayment of public overseas debt (£30 mill.) and the rise in international reserves (£185 mill.) combined by £35 mill.

<u>BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS.</u>	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1946-47</u>	<u>1947-48</u>	<u>1948-49</u>	<u>1949-50</u>
	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>	<u>£m.</u>
Current Account.					
Merchandise Imports	109	208	338	415	537
Public Authority, excl. interest (net)	4	51	- 4	26	20
Other Goods & Services	23	42	50	53	78
Public Authority - Interest	27	22	21	20	19
Other Interest, profits, rent etc. (net)	16	19	21	20	21
Total Receipts, Current A/c.	<u>179</u>	<u>342</u>	<u>426</u>	<u>534</u>	<u>675</u>
Merchandise exports & gold prod.	137	274	406	532	607
Other receipts, goods & services	17	20	24	30	33
Total Receipts, Current A/c.	<u>154</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>640</u>
Balance = Net Oversea Lending (+) or Borrowing (-)	<u>-25</u>	<u>-48</u>	<u>+ 4</u>	<u>+28</u>	<u>-35</u>

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE.

During the first half of October prices at the Sydney Stock Exchange tended downwards, but after the middle of the month the trend was reversed and prices moved up to new record levels. Between October 16 and November 7 the industrial share index of the Stock Exchange Bureau gained 6%. The Statisticians' series (monthly averages) advanced as follows between October 1949 and 1950: Manufacturing & Distributing 22%, Retail 17%, Pastoral 34%, Insurance 27% and the total index for 75 companies 21%.

INDEX OF SHARE PRICES - Sydney (Compiled by N.S.W. Govt. Statistician).

Month.	Manufact'g & Distributing	Retail	Public Utilities	Pastoral Finance	Insurance	Total 75 Companies	34 Active Shares
1939- August	212.6	168.2	156.0	118.2	263.9	174.4	181.9
1942- March	173.0	138.3	120.8	110.3	213.7	140.6	147.0
1946- December	292.4	251.6	197.3	160.7	322.5	229.7	247.2
1948- January	361.4	315.5	184.7	191.7	407.8	271.5	283.7
1949- October	350.6	289.5	156.9	187.0	482.3	257.3	266.5
1950- June	399.3	318.7	155.3	227.4	576.7	293.6	297.5
- July	390.0	320.9	153.9	219.9	579.0	289.1	292.0
- September	419.1	330.4	157.2	254.3	601.6	306.4	310.4
- October	429.1	338.5	156.5	249.8	611.2	312.1	315.4

(Regulations restricting trading and private movements in company shares, imposed in February, 1942, with subsequent amendments, were rescinded in January, 1947).

REAL ESTATE & MORTGAGES - New South Wales.

The value of real estate transactions (as shown on transfer documents) for the first ten months of 1950, £136 mill., was more than double that of last year, partly because of a 25% increase in the number of transactions and partly because of higher average values. The value of registered mortgages has not risen quite as much; in 1950 it was equivalent to 40% of sales, compared with 56% in 1949 and about 70% in 1938-39.

REGISTERED REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS - New South Wales.

	Ten Months ended October				1949	1950		
	1947	1948	1949	1950	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Sales - Number	67,623	65,348	75,066	94,362	6,560	10,068	9,639	8,971
- £ mill.	47.19	49.15	61.45	136.12	7.20	15.02	15.81	13.94
Mortgages -£ mill.	21.53	26.33	34.46	54.78	4.50	5.38	5.15	4.96

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNTS.

Tax revenue for the four months ended October, 1950, £147m., was 11% more than last year. The rate of collection for sales tax and customs duties was a little below the proposed budget figure but the effect of increased sales tax rates will only be shown later in the year. Expenditure for the four months of 1950, £185½m., was 21% higher than last year (figures include war expenditure charged to loan funds). Defence expenditure increased from £12.6m. to £20.8m. and considerable rises were also recorded for child endowment, subsidies, tax reimbursements, capital works and P.M.G.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS (£ million).

Revenue				Expenditure			
Item.	Budget Year	4 Months ended October		Item.	Budget Year	4 Months ended October	
	1950-1	1949	1950		1950-1	1949	1950
Customs & Excise	162.0	44.2	52.8	Social Services(1)	127.0	30.2	32.1
Sales Tax	58.0	13.1	15.9	States: Tax Reimb.	75.3	14.3	16.6
Income Tax & SSC	312.0	63.6	66.0	Other	35.9	8.4	10.0
Wool Deduction	103.0	.	.	Defence	133.4	12.6	20.8
Pay Roll Tax	26.0	7.0	8.7	War & Repat.(2)	97.3	13.9	21.0
Entertainment Tax	4.7	1.6	1.5	Subsidies	44.4	)	8.5
Other Taxes	10.9	2.8	2.1	Capital Works	69.2	12.9	15.5
Total Taxation	676.6	132.3	147.0	Debt Charges	69.0	25.8	26.5
PMG & Broadcasting	47.7	12.1	13.8	PMG & Broadcasting(3)	49.6	13.2	16.6
Other Revenue	14.4	3.7	4.7	Other Expenditure	66.2	16.9	18.3
TOTAL REVENUE	738.7	148.1	165.5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	767.3	153.2	185.9

NOTE: Budget proposals for 1950-51 not yet enacted. Self-balancing items excluded.

- (1) Actual expenditure from National Welfare Fund.
- (2) Includes debits to loan funds: £5.1m. in 1949, £10.2m. in 1950 and £29m. provided in budget.
- (3) Excluding debt charges and capital works.

THE SEASON.

After very heavy rainfall in the early part of the year registrations in August and September had been near the seasonal average, but in October they were again well above normal in practically all parts of the State. Rainfall during the month was spread over many days, rather than a few days of heavy rain. Many inland rivers rose to flood levels. Except in the flood-damaged areas, pastures and stock are generally in satisfactory condition and dairy output is recovering.

RAINFALL INDEX - NEW SOUTH WALES "Normal Rainfall" = 100 for each Month and Year.

	Sheep Districts.					Wheat Districts				Coastal Dairying Districts			
	N.	C.	S.	W.	Total	N.	C.	S.	Total	N.	C.	S.	Total.
1949-Year	126	112	110	129	117	126	113	110	113	107	147	129	120
1950-Mar.	70	286	437	371	283	50	286	445	354	85	56	340	110
Apr.	236	252	141	168	202	302	238	121	174	138	145	235	159
May	101	113	118	117	112	117	122	107	112	36	101	209	75
June	276	217	89	161	186	235	224	90	143	477	561	306	476
July	365	248	143	307	253	325	230	143	188	476	304	210	398
Aug.	71	121	84	42	86	72	132	79	92	207	205	104	193
Sept.	130	141	94	72	115	109	135	95	107	79	108	106	90
Oct.	322	417	269	392	339	313	353	261	291	192	186	252	198

N. Northern: C. Central: S. Southern: W. Western.

WHEAT.

The wheat acreage in the State for the current crop is probably less than in recent years. For such crops as were sown conditions in the early months of the season were quite favourable, but excessive rain and early warm weather brought danger of considerable damage from stem rust.

In July and August 1950 Australia shipped 76 mill. bus. of wheat (including flour equivalent) out of the total 1950-51 quota of 85 mill. bus. fixed under International Wheat Agreement. The United Kingdom which had been a comparatively small buyer last year took nearly half of the July-August shipments while shipments to India were reduced correspondingly. The price range under the Agreement is between 13/5d. and 16/1d. a bushol.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR UNDER INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT.

	United Kingdom	India	Ceylon	Egypt	New Zealand	Others.	Total
	in million bushels						
1949-50	18.0	38.3	4.4	6.9	3.0	10.2	80.8
July-Aug. 1950	34.6	14.0	3.0	10.5	4.5	9.5	76.1

Apart from contract commitments Australia shipped 14 mill. bus. in July-August 1950, mainly to Italy (7½m. bus.) Germany (3.7m. bush.) and Japan (2½m. bus.). The world market price for "free" wheat has tended downward in recent months. The monthly average for No. 1 Northern Manitoba, ex store Fort William, dropped from \$Can. 2.38 per bus. in October 1949 to \$1.96 in October 1950; this compares with a post-war peak of \$3.29 at the end of 1947. (Taking no account of changes in the exchange rate).

DAIRYING.

Some Northern districts were still waterlogged in September but conditions in most dairy districts greatly improved during the month. Mild weather has favoured the growth of pastures and preparation of summer crops and dairy output is recovering from the low winter level. Factory butter production for the September quarter, 11.42 mill. lbs., was about 5% less than last year but still in excess of output in the September quarters of 1946, 1947, and 1948.

PRODUCTION OF BUTTER IN FACTORIES, New South Wales.
(in million lbs.)

Period.	Average 1937-38 to 1939-40	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
September Quarter	17.52	8.65	9.86	10.76	12.09	11.42
October to June	96.41	51.73	66.21	63.76	70.38	
Year	113.93	60.38	76.07	74.52	82.47	

Milk deliveries to the Board in July and August were reduced by flood conditions and transport difficulties but supplies have since recovered and consumer rationing was lifted as from 15th August.

MILK DELIVERIES TO N.S.W. MILK BOARD - million gallons.

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
52 weeks ended June	29.26	54.47	54.65	56.49	57.17
8 weeks ended August	n.a.	8.53	8.18	8.16	7.60

WOOL.

Receipts of wool into New South Wales stores in the September quarter of 1950, 379,000 bales, were considerably less than is usual for this period; probably owing to delays in shearing and transport difficulties. In consequence offerings at the early sales were reduced and only 205,000 bales remained in store unsold at the end of September 1950, as against 300,000 bales at that time last year. Sales at Australian centres during the quarter totalled 456,000 bales in 1950 (514,000 in 1949) realising £66.6 mill. (£28.8 mill.); the average value per bale (£146) was nearly three times that of last year (£56). In addition to these sales the Wool Realization Commission disposed of 29,000 bales during the 1950 quarter, realising £2½ mill.

RECEIVALS, DISPOSALS AND STOCKS OF WOOL.

(N. S. W. Stores excl. Albury - Thousand Bales).

	<u>1950</u>			<u>1949</u>	<u>1948</u>
	Sydney	Newcastle & Goulburn	Total N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.
Carry-over from June	12	1	13	79	15
Receipts in July-Sept.	313	66	379	469	440
Total	325	67	392	548	455
Disposals, July-Sept. ^x	187	.	187	248	190
Balance in store at end of September	138	67	205	300	265

x Sales and shipments ex store.

Strong bidding at enhanced prices characterised the first two months of the current season's sales. The average price in September and October 118d. per lb. greasy, was nearly double the average for the previous season and about ten times the average of the three seasons ended 1938-39.

AVERAGE PRICE OF GREASY WOOL - NEW SOUTH WALES - Pence per lb. greasy.

Season ended 30th June	d. per lb.	Month (a)	d. per lb.
1939	10.3	1949 - October	45.0
1947	23.6	1950 - June	78.5
1948	37.9	August	114.5
1949	46.8	September	118.0
1950	61.8	October	118.0

(a) Average that would be realised if whole clip were sold at price level of that month.